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A/45/176
S/21201
22 March 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 31 and 43 of the preliminary list*
ZONE OF PEACE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE
SOUTH ATLANTIC
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that the enclosed message from the Brazilian Government on the occasion of the independence of Namibia be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 31 and 43 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paulo NOGUEIRA-BATISTA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message from the Government of Brazil on the occasion of the independence of Namibia

Today, 21 March 1990, Namibia accedes to independence and its noble people conclude their long struggle for liberation from foreign domination.

Over the years, the people and Government of Brazil have never ceased to demonstrate their solidarity with the Namibian people.

It is only fair to say that the victory celebrated today also belongs to the United Nations, which played a decisive role in the independence process in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions and the decisions of the Security Council.

For Brazil, it is even more auspicious to see the emergence on the international scene of one more State situated within the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic. Let Namibia soon join in the efforts of the South Atlantic community to preserve peace in the region and enhance co-operation among its members.

The Brazilian Government, which has always supported, in a spirit of solidarity, the commitment of the United Nations to a peaceful, just and durable solution for the legitimate aspirations of self-determination and independence of the Namibian people, will spare no effort to collaborate with the Government of Namibia and will continue to co-operate with the United Nations in the noble task of helping to consolidate the new African and South Atlantic nation.

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S/21202
23 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our numerous letters concerning Iraqi violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to submit a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. The numerical sequences of these violations follows the sequence of those previously reported.

2484. On 1 October 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 659-218 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2485. On 1 October 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 287-954 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2486. On 1 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 221-016 on the map of Dehloran.

2487. On 1 October 1989, two rest bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 298-869 on the map of Sardasht.

2488. On 1 October 1989, a number of fully equipped Iraqi soldiers were stationed at the heights of Koffarestan at the geographic co-ordinates of MF 99500-67600 on the map of Siparuz.

2489. On 1 October 1989, four Iraqi soldiers entered the bunkers of Iranian forces at the geographic co-ordinates of MF 995-675 on the map of Siparuz.

2490. On 1 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 298-030 on the map of Sardasht.

2491. On 1 October 1989, two bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 296-018 on the map of Sardasht.

2492. On 1 October 1989, Iraqi forces occupied bunkers of the Iranian forces at the geographic co-ordinates of MF 989-672 on the map of Siparuz.

2493. On 1 October 1989, a tank was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 13120-01700 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

2494. On 1 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of PD 060-886, 070-898 and 042-907 on the map of Nowsud.

2495. On 1 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 818-827 on the map of Halabjeh.

2496. On 2 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 269-899 on the map of Sardasht.

2497. On 2 October 1989, two roofless bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 376-811 on the map of Kak.

2498. On 2 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 77-25 on the map of Halaleh.

2499. On 2 October 1989, a new bunker was occupied by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NP 565-228 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2500. On 2 October 1989, trenches were dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 224-014, 229-015 and 236-013 on the map of Dehloran.

2501. On 2 October 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 287-954 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2502. On 2 October 1989, at 1150 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was seen in Faw area across from Besat bridge, flying along Arvand Rud with a distance of 4 kilometres from the riverbank.

2503. On 3 October 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 298-929 on the map of Sardasht.

2504. On 3 October 1989, at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 96-53 on the map of Marivan, 64 three- and five-ton Iraqi vehicles were observed carrying men and logistics. Many white Nissan patrols, Jeeps and pick-up trucks were also in the column of vehicles, of which 25 remained in Kookhlan village and one Nissan patrol, one Jeep and one pick-up truck along with the main column moved to Shiler Valley.

2505. On 3 October 1989, a shelter was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 838-658 on the map of Baneh.

2506. On 3 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen digging a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 229-013 on the map of Dehloran.

2507. On 3 October 1989, 30 Iraqi IFA vehicles carrying men and logistics, 5 Iraqi IFA vehicles carrying men and another 4 Iraqi IFA vehicles carrying men were observed moving at the geographic co-ordinates of QV 13175-23250, 13650-25100 and 13600-24550 respectively on the map of Hosseinieh.

2508. On 3 October 1989, Iraqi forces deployed two tanks and one katusha at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 15300-11100 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2509. From 30 September to 4 October 1989, between 0830 hours and 2000 hours, several explosions were heard in the Iraqi positions at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 26-08 and NE 23-12 on the map of Sardasht.

2510. On 4 October 1989, a new position was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 15150-10100 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2511. On 4 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing two bunkers, digging a 75 m-long connecting trench and installing about 50 m of barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of MF 989-672 on the map of Halaleh.

2512. On 4 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 911-413 on the map of Panjwein.

2513. On 4 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 973-537 on the map of Marivan.

2514. On 4 October 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 301-898 on the map of Sardasht.

2515. On 4 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen digging a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 229-013 on the map of Dehloran.

2516. On 4 October 1989, 15 Iraqi boats were observed moving in and around the flooded areas and between the flooded ambush trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 164-125, 168-125 and 162-115 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad (station).

2517. On 5 October 1989, at the geographic co-ordinates of 304-891 on the map of Sardasht, Iraqi forces fired their Koleshniekovs.

2518. On 5 October 1989, two bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 392-803 and 301-836 on the map of Mavoot (Kak).

2519. On 5 October 1989, a rest bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 299-869 on the map of Sardasht.

2520. On 5 October 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 301-836 on the map of Kak.

2521. On 5 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker close to the road at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 632-717 on the map of Garmab.

2522. On 5 October 1989, a stone wall was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 624-733 on the map of Garmab.

2523. On 5 October 1989, an observation post was constructed on top of hill 670 at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 83-19 on the map of Halaleh.

2524. On 5 October 1989, a trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 51-60 on the map of Yabis.

2525. On 5 October 1989, six Iraqi forces were seen constructing bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 155-055 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad (station).

2526. On 5 October 1989, an Iraqi boat was observed moving in the flooded areas at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 168-125 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2527. On 5 October 1989, Iraqi soldiers passed through barbed wire and approached an Iranian ambush bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 181-782 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad (station).

2528. On 5 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 173-825 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad (station).

2529. On 5 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two rest bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 269-887 on the map of Sardasht.

2530. On 6 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen digging trenches in the vicinity of the geographic co-ordinates of QB 226-012 and 222-016 on the map of Dehloran.

2531. On 6 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 683-214 and dug a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 516-270 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2532. On 6 October 1989, five Iraqi soldiers were seen constructing a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 683-214 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2533. On 6 October 1989, 10 Iraqi soldiers were seen digging trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 516-270 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2534. On 6 October 1989, an Iraqi boat with two personnel aboard was seen moving within the flooded Iranian ambush bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 164-128 and 165-168 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2535. On 6 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 152-101 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2536. On 6 October 1989, 12 Iraqis were seen engaged in an engineering operation at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 151-101 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2537. On 6 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed new positions at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 136-059 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2538. On 6 October 1989, two roofless bunkers were constructed by Iraqi personnel at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 304-893 on the map of Sardasht.

2539. On 6 and 7 October 1989, eight Iraqi soldiers were seen building two rest shelters at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 507-809 on the map of Garmab.

2540. On 6 and 7 October 1989, two bunkers were constructed by the Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 857-652 on the map of Baneh.

2541. On 6 and 7 October 1989, two anti-aircraft guns of Olican East type were deployed by the Iraqi forces along the main road in Shiler Valley at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 990-540 on the map of Marivan.

2542. On 6 and 7 October 1989, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi personnel at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 979-507 on the map of Marivan.

2543. On 7 October 1989, seven Iraqi troops dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 933-115 on the map of Sarney.

2544. On 7 October 1989, Iraqi forces used a loader to dig a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 392-803 on the map of Mavoot.

2545. On 7 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 294-024 on the map of Sardasht.

2546. On 7 October 1989, Iraqi soldiers constructed an embankment at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 50-54 on the map of Yabis.

2547. On 7 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired at Iranian positions with small-calibre weapons at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 975-689 on the map of Nanoor.

2548. On 7 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 228-014 on the map of Dehloran.

2549. On 8 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen planting mines at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 03-60 on the map of Piranshahr.

2550. On 8 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen digging trenches and constructing bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 285-038 on the map of Sardasht.

2551. On 8 October 1989, five Iraqi forces were seen digging trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 225-017 on the map of Dehloran.

2552. On 8 October 1989, two Iraqi boats were observed patrolling at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 288-673 on the map of Khorramshahr.

2553. On 8 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 225-018 on the map of Dehloran.

2554. On 8 and 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces to the west of Hosseinieh road fired some mortar rounds.

2555. On 9 October 1989, six Iraqi soldiers constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 297-947 on the map of Sardasht.

2556. On 9 October 1989, four observation posts were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 668-436, 669-412, 668-416 and 668-430 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2557. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces set up two group tents at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 109-815 and 114-811 on the map of Salehabad.

2558. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 491-041 on the map of Kharat-ha.

2559. On 9 October 1989, five Iraqi soldiers were observed digging trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 502-691 on the map of Sizdeh.

2560. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces hoisted two white and red flags at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 49-67 on the map of Yabis.

2561. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 1275-0125 on the map of Dehloran.

2562. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 251-914 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2563. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a 200 m-long trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 252-920 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2564. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen moving in and out of a ship aground in Arvand River in Khosrow Abad area.

2565. On 9 October 1989, at 1420 hours and 1545 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was seen flying over an area 2 km from the cease-fire line at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 977-524 on the map of Marivan and it was seen again flying along Shiler Valley from east to west.

2566. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two new bunkers and laid 50 m of barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of PD 088-941 on the map of Nowsud.

2567. On 9 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 351-914 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2568. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a 200 m-long trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 352-920 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2569. On 9 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 127-013 on the map of Dehloran.

2570. On 10 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 97-52 on the map of Marivan.

2571. On 10 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 375-812 on the map of Mavoot.

2572. On 10 October 1989, Iraqi forces set up barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 2815-0465 on the map of Sardasht.

2573. On 10 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a 150 m-long trench at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 803-848 on the map of Halabjeh and constructed two roofed firing positions at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 813-732 on the map of Halabjeh.

2574. On 10 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 805-706 on the map of Halabjeh.

2575. On 10 October 1989, at 0700 hours, six Iraqi soldiers were seen constructing a group bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 116-807 on the map of Salehabad.

2576. On 10 October 1989, at 1350 hours, Iraqi forces dug a 2 m-long trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 504-691 on the map of Sizdefh.

2577. On 10 October 1989, at 0945 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was seen flying behind Bazargan hill at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 64-27 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

2578. On 10 October 1989, at 2230 and 2400 hours, an Iraqi helicopter flying over Khorramshahr area focused its projector towards the Iranian forces.

2579. On 10 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic co-ordinates of PD 089-957 on the map of Nowsud.

2580. On 10 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two group bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 15200-10150 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2581. On 10 and 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen engaged in engineering operations constructing a bunker or digging trenches across from Imam Reza Road at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 648-018 on the map of Saidieh.

2582. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 28-04 on the map of Sardasht.

2583. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 022-885 and 049-890 and deployed a container at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 032-876 on the map of Salehabad.

2584. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a rest bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 564-501 on the map of Sumar.

2585. On 11 October 1989, at 1540 hours, five Iraqi soldiers dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 84-18 on the map of Halaleh.

2586. On 11 October 1989, at 1420 hours, Iraqi forces dug a 3 m-long trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 502-631 on the map of Sizdeh.

2587. On 11 October 1989, at 0700 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 642-214 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2588. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three firing positions and a rest bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 644-207, 688-206 and 683-221 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2589. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces deployed five 155-mm cannons at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 022-935 on the map of Meimeh.

2590. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three observations bunkers with sandbags at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 574-184 and 563-194 on the map of Faw.

2591. On 11 October 1989, at 1500 hours, Iraqi troops were reinforced with 20 soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 837-658 on the map of Baneh.

2592. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 134-766 on the map of Mehran.

2593. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces deployed five guns at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 032-935 on the map of Meimeh.

2594. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a trench and constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 298-953 and 295-945 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2595. On 11 October 1989, 10 Iraqi boats were seen moving in a flooded area at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 16800-10800 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2596. On 11 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired an illuminating shell at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 15400-1070 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2597. On 12 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 392-818 and 375-812 on the map of Mavoot.

2598. On 12 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 291-041 and 288-043 on the map of Sardasht.

2599. On 12 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing group bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 143-776 on the map of Mehran.

2600. On 12 October 1989, at 2130 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a RPG9 at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 533-754 on the map of Sizdeh.

2601. On 12 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 298-952 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2602. On 12 October 1989, a group of five to six Iraqi soldiers took pictures of Iranian positions at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 837-658 on the map of Baneh.

2603. On 12 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 799-633 on the map of Ozgaleh.

2604. On 12 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 298-952 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2605. On 12 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen engaged in engineering activities with 20 dump trucks and five mechanical shovels which would last 30 days at the geographic co-ordinates of QV 556-444 and 556-399 on the map of West Jofeir.

2606. An Iranian naval guard, Mr. Ali Yar Shenasi, was taken captive at 1100 hours, on 13 October 1989, by an Iraqi naval attack unit at the mouth of Bahmanshir at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 295-210. The full report of this incident is contained in document S/20963 dated 13 November 1989.

2607. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed rest bunkers and buildings at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 289-030 and 296-040 on the map of Sardasht.

2608. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces set up three flags at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 994-538 and 977-528 on the map of Marivan.

2609. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 379-812 on the map of Mavoot.

2610. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 116-807 on the map of Salehabad.

2611. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 109-815 on the map of Salehabad.

2612. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed group bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 114-811 on the map of Salehabad.

2613. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 942-103 on the map of Sarney.

2614. On 13 October 1989, at 0730 hours and 1045 hours, Iraqi forces constructed two observation posts at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 536-764 and 507-689 on the map of Sizdeh.

2615. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three group bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 803-759 on the map of Halabjeh and constructed a firing position at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 804-762 on the map of Halabjeh.

2616. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two firing positions at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 813-727 and 812-731 on the map of Ozqaleh.

2617. On 13 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position and deployed a machine-gun at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 467-137 on the map of Kharat-ha.

2618. On 13 October 1989, at 0915 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was seen digging a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 17350-59300 on the map of Khorramshahr.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/21203
23 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 MARCH 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the Security Council extend an invitation per rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to His Excellency Mr. Engin A. Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, during the Council's discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories."

(Signed) Mohamed M. AL-KAHTANY
Chargé d'affaires

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23 March 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

At the request of the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations and in my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed M. AL-KAHTANY
Chargé d'affaires

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, following the fire, of doubtful origin, which broke out in the industrial complex of Rabta in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference learned with serious concern about the fire that broke out last week in the industrial complex of Rabta in the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

This unfortunate event occurred following the propaganda and accusations campaign launched by the American authorities against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, so as to substantiate the thesis that the industrial complex of Rabta is working to manufacture chemical weapons.

In this respect, the General Secretariat recalls and emphasizes with interest the assurances given, several times, by the Libyan authorities as to the peaceful vocation of the Rabta industrial complex, as well as the preparedness to welcome there an international verification mission.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference, which feels honoured to count Libya as one of its founding members, knows and appreciates the eminently peaceful dispositions of its proud Muslim people.

Therefore, the threat and pressures exercised against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya prove to be totally baseless and unjustified, while those who exert pressures and threats are the very ones who, ironically, in conniving silence and in a wait-and-see policy, refrain from denouncing the development by Israel and South Africa, over long years, in nuclear technology and other fields for military purposes.

The General Secretariat strongly denounces these threats and pressures and declares its full solidarity vis-à-vis the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the right of the latter to equip itself with the means liable to assure to its proud people the economic and social progress for which they very legitimately aspire.

Jeddah, 20 March 1990

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/21205
26 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 0700 hours on 1 March 1990, the Iranians were seen to be adding another 20 metres to the communications trench opposite the Iranian position to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 230021, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench completed was 275 metres.

2. At 0700 hours on 1 March 1990, 10 dump trucks were observed carrying earth to the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 666154, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

3. At 0725 hours on 1 March 1990, nine dump trucks were observed carrying earth for the construction of a road at co-ordinates 628163, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

4. At 1620 hours on 1 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, two rollers and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 567198, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

5. At 0805 hours on 1 March 1990, a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and landing at co-ordinates 3171, 4,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

6. At 0900 hours on 1 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed increasing the height of the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 266704, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

7. At 1615 hours on 1 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed increasing the height of the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 414554, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

8. At 1630 hours on 1 March 1990, a truck was observed unloading blocks at co-ordinates 403565, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

9. At 0900 hours on 2 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and eight dump trucks was observed strengthening a road at co-ordinates 493338, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

10. At 0920 hours on 2 March 1990, an Iranian forklift was observed moving four semicircular concrete sections behind the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 275696, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

11. At 1100 hours on 3 March 1990, four Iranians were observed building a new observation post of stones, 1.5 metres high and roofed with corrugated iron, on the Fir'awn summit at co-ordinates 325957, 2,000 metres from our V Army Corps units.

12. At 0710 hours on 3 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, two rollers and 10 dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566203, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

13. On 3 March 1990, the Iranian engineering unit continued to work on strengthening the spit extending into the flooded area at co-ordinates 923971, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

14. At 0950 hours on 4 March 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a guard post on the Iranian rampart at co-ordinates 925885, 2,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

15. At 0800 hours on 4 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and a dump truck was observed working on the spit extending into the flooded area at co-ordinates 923971, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

16. On 4 March 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build six shelters at co-ordinates 918341, 920339, 922333, 921330, 920337 and 920393, 2,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

17. At 0700 hours on 4 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader and 10 dump trucks was observed mending a road at co-ordinates 666154, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

18. At 0730 hours on 4 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller and 10 dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566205, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

19. At 0930 hours on 4 March 1990, four Iranians were observed erecting a wire antenna at co-ordinates 660157, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

20. At 1000 hours on 4 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of nine dump trucks was observed carrying earth from the Iranian rear to the road at co-ordinates 457497, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

21. At 1030 hours on 4 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and six dump trucks was observed increasing the height of an embankment at co-ordinates 404565, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

22. At 1630 hours on 5 March 1990, three new Iranian positions were observed at co-ordinates 722473, 1,200 metres from our II Army Corps units.

23. At 0830 hours on 5 March 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed strengthening the road leading to the Iranian ambush position in no man's land at co-ordinates 924887, 2,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

24. At 0625 hours on 5 March 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a firing position and a rest position of mud behind the east bank of the Doveirij river at co-ordinates 325953, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

25. At 0925 hours on 5 March 1990, a mechanical shovel was observed improving the Iranian embankment running parallel to the front east of the Anbar river control post and north of Markash at co-ordinates 331967, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

26. At 1600 hours on 5 March 1990, the Iranians proceeded to add another 15 metres to the communications trench between their positions to the east of the Doveirij river at co-ordinates 246023, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench was 265 metres.

27. At 0800 hours on 5 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller, a grader and 16 dump trucks was observed widening the curve at co-ordinates 666154, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

28. Between 1600 and 1750 hours on 5 March 1990, four tractor-trailers and three forklifts were observed unloading concrete sections at co-ordinates 608173, 614167 and 627174, between 700 and 1,900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

29. At 1630 hours on 5 March 1990, 10 Iranians were observed rebuilding the single-barrel machine-gun position at co-ordinates 552212, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

30. At 0800 hours on 5 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and four dump trucks was observed carrying earth to the opposite bank of the Shatt al-Arab and there levelling it at co-ordinates 239718, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

31. At 0830 hours on 5 March 1990, four trucks were observed carrying earth from the rear to the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 275696, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

32. At 0830 hours on 5 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and six dump trucks was observed increasing the height of an embankment at co-ordinates 401569, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

33. At 0920 hours on 5 March 1990, five Iranians were observed building a rest bunker of blocks and cement at co-ordinates 404565, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

34. At 1600 hours on 5 March 1990, the Iranians installed a BKC machine-gun and a quantity of ammunition in the Iranian monitoring post at co-ordinates 927837, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

35. At 1010 hours on 6 March 1990, 12 Iranians proceeded to build a rest bunker among their positions at co-ordinates 582498, 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

36. At 0900 hours on 6 March 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a guard post on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 927891, 2,600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

37. At 0900 hours on 6 March 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed strengthening the road leading to the Iranian ambush position in no man's land at co-ordinates 924887, 2,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

38. At 0715 hours on 6 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two bulldozers, a roller and 14 dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 569198, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

39. At 0835 hours on 6 March 1990, 10 dump trucks were observed carrying earth from the rear to the Iranian road at co-ordinates 492365, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

40. At 0900 hours on 6 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and a roller was observed building a road at co-ordinates 615168, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

41. At 1020 hours on 6 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators and eight dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 507372, 1,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

42. At 1020 hours on 6 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader and seven dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 519405, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

43. At 1100 hours on 6 March 1990, three tractor-trailers and a forklift were observed unloading concrete sections at co-ordinates 603178, 1,300 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

44. At 1610 hours on 6 March 1990, six tractor-trailers and three forklifts were observed unloading concrete sections at co-ordinates 587184, 750 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

45. At 0830 hours on 6 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader and four dump trucks was observed modifying the earth rampart at co-ordinates 303622, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

46. At 0905 hours on 6 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed carrying earth from the Iranian rear to the forward embankment at co-ordinates 279694, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

47. At 0930 hours on 6 March 1990, eight Iranians were observed building a position of sandbags on the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 276695, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

48. At 1025 hours on 6 March 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build three positions of sandbags on the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 277695, 275697 and 274698, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

49. At 0650 hours on 6 March 1990, a Poclain excavator was observed digging a canal to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 241041, 4,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

50. At 0900 hours on 7 March 1990, an excavator was observed, together with a dump truck, strengthening the spit leading to the Iranian ambush position at co-ordinates 922887, 2,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

51. At 0735 hours on 7 March 1990, the Iranians proceeded to add another 15 metres to the communications trench between their positions to the east of the Doveirij river at co-ordinates 246023, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench was 280 metres.

52. At 0700 hours on 7 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and a dump truck was observed building a road at co-ordinates 517379, 1,600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

53. At 0800 hours on 7 March 1990, a dump truck was observed unloading steel shelters at co-ordinates 569198, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

54. At 1630 hours on 7 March 1990, a bulldozer was observed modifying the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 278694, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

55. At 1615 hours on 7 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a tractor-trailer and a forklift was observed building concrete positions at co-ordinates 621174, 1,400 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

56. At 1700 hours on 7 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two tractor-trailers and two forklifts was observed unloading concrete positions at co-ordinates 615167, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

57. At 0815 hours on 8 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed working on the spit extending into the flooded area in no man's land at co-ordinates 926971, 2,300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

58. At 1100 hours on 8 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of six excavators, four bulldozers and a number of dump trucks was observed building a 50-metre-long spit in front of the rampart in the flooded area in no man's land at co-ordinates 929163, 2,400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

59. At 0630 hours on 8 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, a bulldozer and 10 dump trucks was observed carrying earth from the rear to strengthen a road at co-ordinates 521385, 1,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

60. At 0750 hours on 8 March 1990, 12 sections for concrete shelters were seen being unloaded at co-ordinates 553211, 750 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

61. At 0750 hours on 8 March 1990, six dump trucks were observed building up an earth road and constructing a rampart at co-ordinates 569198, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

62. At 1100 hours on 8 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and six dump trucks was observed building up a road at co-ordinates 497372, 750 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

63. At 0815 hours on 8 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and eight dump trucks was observed strengthening a road at co-ordinates 453498, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

64. At 0850 hours on 8 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three dump trucks and an excavator was observed modifying the earth rampart at co-ordinates 354599, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

65. At 1000 hours on 8 March 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a new guard post among their positions at co-ordinates 148806, 800 metres from our II Army Corps units.

66. At 0900 hours on 9 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller, a grader and four dump trucks was observed strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 305616, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

67. At 1930 hours on 9 March 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed levelling the embankment at co-ordinates 344586, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

68. At 0840 hours on 10 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and four dump trucks was observed working on the spit extending into the flooded area in no man's land at co-ordinates 926971, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

69. At 0700 hours on 10 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller, a grader and five dump trucks was observed building up a road at co-ordinates 535299, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

70. At 0800 hours on 10 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and nine dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 517379, 1,300 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

71. At 0800 hours on 10 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of eight dump trucks was observed building up an earth road at co-ordinates 563202, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

72. At 0845 hours on 10 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators and 12 dump trucks was observed mending a road at co-ordinates 694143, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

73. At 0840 hours on 10 March 1990, two Iranian trucks were observed carrying semicircular concrete sections and unloading them at co-ordinates 561209, 1,100 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

74. At 1600 hours on 10 March 1990, an Iranian tractor-trailer loaded with semicircular concrete sections was observed being unloaded by a forklift at co-ordinates 627174 and 637178, 1,200 and 1,800 metres respectively from our VII Army Corps units.

75. At 1630 hours on 10 March 1990, two Iranians on a raft were observed entering the marsh near the pipeline overpass and tying a fishing net at co-ordinates 653157, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

76. At 1715 hours on 10 March 1990, two tractor-trailers carrying semicircular concrete sections were observed being unloaded by a forklift at co-ordinates 615167, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

77. At 0830 hours on 10 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of eight dump trucks was observed strengthening a road at co-ordinates 455499, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

78. At 1010 hours on 10 March 1990, four Iranian dump trucks were observed carrying earth to the forward embankment at co-ordinates 387584, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

79. Between 1200 and 1645 hours on 10 March 1990, 12 persons were observed adding another 20 metres to the communications trench between the Iranian positions behind the east bank of the Doveirij river and to the east of Musiyan at co-ordinates 247023, 2,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench was 300 metres.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

80. 1 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

81. 2 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

82. 3 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

83. 4 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

84. 5 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

85. 6 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

86. 7 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

87. 8 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-150 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

88. 9 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

89. 10 March 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-165 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/931
S/21206
26 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 26 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you of the "Toncontín Agreement", which was concluded between representatives of the President Elect of Nicaragua, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, and the Nicaraguan resistance on 23 March 1990 at Tegucigalpa and which contains the terms of the process of the general demobilization of the resistance.

These talks took place with the participation of His Eminence, the Most Reverend Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

I request you to have this note and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier SUAZO TOME
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

TONCONTIN AGREEMENT

The Negotiating Committee of the Nicaraguan resistance recognizes that the election of authorities on 25 February in Nicaragua, being held amid freedom, fairness and efficiency, permitted the triumph of the will of the Nicaraguan people to establish a process of democratization, in the victorious formula Barrios de Chamorro-Godoy Reyes, the candidates of the Unión Nacional Opositora. Such a transcendental occurrence in our history allows us to state emphatically that we have decided to initiate the process of the general demobilization of our forces, beginning with the disarming of those still remaining in the Republic of Honduras by 20 April 1990 at the latest. To this end, we now request the co-operation and assistance of international bodies, such as ONUCA and CIAV, and His Eminence the Most Reverend Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. The internal military confrontations in Nicaragua must cease simultaneously, and to that end the following steps must be taken:

First, an effective cease-fire by both parties, verifiable by international bodies (ONUCA, CIAV) and His Eminence the Most Reverend Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

Second, concentration of our armed forces currently in Nicaragua in security zones delimited in advance in Nicaraguan territory and supervised by the above-mentioned international bodies, as well as by His Eminence the Most Reverend Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, so that the process of demobilization may be carried out in an atmosphere of security and order that guarantee the life of our brothers and the normal conduct of their peaceful work.

In turn, the delegation representing the President Elect, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, states the following:

First. It has noted with great satisfaction the decision of the Nicaraguan resistance to initiate the process of demobilization as from this date.

Second. As an expression of just recognition of the patriotic work of the Nicaraguan resistance, it is necessary to assist the injured orphans and widows, the innocent victims of the armed struggle. To that end it undertakes to take measures to ensure the rehabilitation and social reintegration of those affected as soon as Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro assumes office. They will also be entitled to the corresponding monthly pensions.

Third. That, for the purpose of implementing all that is agreed on, there shall be appointed a special transition committee, composed of members of the new Government and of the Nicaraguan resistance, whose names will be announced shortly.

Fourth. The new Government to be headed by Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro undertakes to arrange with appropriate Governments humanitarian assistance for the members of the Nicaraguan resistance, as well as the medical infrastructure for the necessary care of conflict victims over the duration of the demobilization.

For his part, His Eminence the Most Reverend Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo expresses his satisfaction at the patriotic decisions taken and joins with the signatories in offering thanks to the Lord for his assistance in enlightening the participating parties.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 23 March 1990

(Signed)	Antonio LACAYO	Representatives of the President Elect of Nicaragua, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
(Signed)	Emilio ALVAREZ MONTALVAN	
(Signed)	Commander "RUBEN"	Representative of the Negotiating Committee of the Nicaraguan Resistance
(Signed)	Miguel OBANDO BRAVO	His Eminence the Most Reverend Cardinal

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21207
27 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989,

Reiterating its support for the Central American Peace Process and commending the efforts made by the Central American Presidents represented by the agreements they have concluded,

Urging all Parties to comply with their undertakings under the above-mentioned agreements, including in particular the commitments relating to regional security, and reiterating its full support of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in the region,

Noting with appreciation the efforts undertaken to date by the Secretary-General in support of the Central American peace process, including his continuing efforts to promote voluntary demobilization, resettlement and repatriation as reflected in his report to the Security Council of 15 March 1990 (S/21194),

1. Approves the above-mentioned report (S/21194);

2. Decides to authorize, on a contingency basis in accordance with the above-mentioned report, an enlargement of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) and the addition of armed personnel to its strength in order to enable it to play a part in the voluntary demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments regarding the implementation of this resolution.

90-08071 2247Z (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21208
27 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 26 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHAD TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué issued by my Government on 26 March 1990 following the aggression to which Chad is once again being subjected from the borders of the neighbouring country of the Sudan.

As may unfortunately be noted, Libya has never departed from its fundamental objective of destabilizing and dismantling Chad, which, in spite of all the odds, is being reborn from its ashes and resuming its place in the comity of nations.

I would therefore request you to have this letter and the text of the attached communiqué circulated as a document of the Security Council and placed in the Chad-Libya dossier which remains before the Council.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 26 March 1990 by the Government of Chad

An Extraordinary Council of Ministers, enlarged to include the members of the Bureau of the National Consultative Assembly and the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of UNIR, meeting on Monday, 26 March 1990, under the chairmanship of His Excellency El-Hadj Hisseine Habré, President of the Republic, Head of State, President-Founder of UNIR, brings the following to the knowledge of national and international opinion:

During the morning of Sunday, 25 March 1990, Chad was once again the object of a typical Libyan act of aggression. The Chadian National Armed Forces were attacked at Bahai and Tine in the national territory, a region adjacent to the Sudanese region of Darfour. Particularly violent fighting took place.

It should be recalled that, in October and November 1989, FANT had to destroy Islamic Legion bases on the Chadian-Sudanese frontier.

Other troops, powerfully equipped with new matériel, dispatched to Darfour in the Sudan, perpetrated this new aggression.

That proves, if proof were needed, that Libya has not abandoned its plan of destabilizing and dismantling Chad.

Similarly, it is irrefutably confirmed that the Sudanese leaders have chosen the camp of Chad's enemies.

It is henceforth clear that Libya and the Sudan (the latter in return for a few subsidies) are uniting their efforts to call in question the gains of the Chadian people and thus appease Libya's hegemonic ambitions.

In spite of the cease-fire that took place on 11 September 1987, the re-establishment of diplomatic relations of 3 October 1988, the Algiers Framework Agreement of 31 August 1989, the release of a number of Libyan prisoners of war, the continuation of the meetings of the Chad-Libya Joint Commissions and the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, Libya is not relinquishing its bad faith, advocating negotiations on the one hand and stirring up war on the other.

As for the Sudanese leaders, in spite of the centuries-old links between the two peoples, the multiple contacts and the repeated professions of faith, their duplicity and their complicity in this new aggression and their support for the Islamic Legion and the Libyan mercenaries are notorious.

In the face of this dual challenge, the Government of Chad calls the international community, including the United Nations, OAU, OIC and the OAU Ad Hoc Committee to witness this new typical act of aggression.

In view of this situation, Chad reaffirms its determination to use all available material and human means to check this aggression and destroy all the bases of the Islamic Legion and Libyan mercenaries.

Therefore, the Government exhorts the people of Chad to mobilize, be vigilant and continue its indispensable support for the Chad National Armed Forces (FANT) in defence of the homeland and for the preservation of the gains of the Third Republic.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21209
28 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 0930 hours on 10 March 1990, seven Iranians dug a bunker 4 metres long and 2 metres wide at co-ordinates 612403, 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

2. At 1700 hours on 10 March 1990, seven Iranians dug a new 10- to 15-metre-long communications trench near the Jakburah sluice at co-ordinates 864225, 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

3. At 0845 hours on 11 March 1990, a Poclain excavator with two dump trucks was seen repairing the road leading to the Iranian post in no man's land at co-ordinates 924887, 1,900 metres from our III Army Corps units.

4. At 1100 hours on 11 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and eight dump trucks was seen operating on the new spit in no man's land, the work being carried out 100 metres inside the flood area at co-ordinates 926968, 2,400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

5. At 0630 hours on 11 March 1990, the Iranians were observed digging a 15-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 237023 north of Musiyan, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

6. At 0700 hours on 11 March 1990, 10 dump trucks were seen unloading earth at co-ordinates 531305, 900 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

7. At 0915 hours on 11 March 1990, an Iranian excavator was seen removing mud from no man's land at co-ordinates 923888, loading it on dump trucks and unloading it onto the Iranian rampart, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

8. At 0725 hours on 11 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators and 15 dump trucks was seen repairing an earth road at co-ordinates 695141, 750 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

9. At 0830 hours on 11 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a roller and four dump trucks was seen repairing the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 274698, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

10. At 1800 hours on 11 March 1990, two hoists were seen lowering 16 semi-circular concrete sections for shelters at co-ordinates 429534 and 435525, 70 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

11. Between 1530 and 1725 hours on 11 March 1990, seven Iranians proceeded to extend by 10 metres, to a total length of 25 metres, the communications trench at co-ordinates 237023, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units, in a direction perpendicular to the front west of the Doveirij river.

12. At 1115 hours on 12 March 1990, a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was seen landing in the village of Azkalah at co-ordinates 775544, 5,000 metres from our II Army Corps units, and leaving the location at 1125 hours.

13. At 0945 hours on 12 March 1990, four Iranians built three firing positions of stone and sandbags at co-ordinates 952109, 200 metres from our II Army Corps units.

14. At 1730 hours on 12 March 1990, the Iranians built an observation post inside their positions opposite Wadi Khazinah at co-ordinates 602363, 6,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

15. At 1030 hours on 12 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was seen building an embankment at co-ordinates 668157, 1,100 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

16. At 1610 hours on 12 March 1990, nine Iranians were seen carrying a raft for the purpose of building a foot-bridge at co-ordinates 545243, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

17. At 0820 hours on 12 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader and four dump trucks was seen strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 274698, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

18. At 1100 hours on 13 March 1990, four Iranians dug a 25-metre-long slit trench and set up an unroofed and unmanned post inside their positions at co-ordinates 140812, 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

19. At 0900 hours on 13 March 1990, the Iranians extended by 70 metres, to a total length of 170 metres, the new spit that they had established at co-ordinates 924969; the Iranians also set up an Iranian flag at the end of the spit, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

20. At 0715 hours on 13 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and six dump trucks was seen raising the level of the embankment at co-ordinates 553221, 1,300 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

21. At 1600 hours on 13 March 1990, an Iranian boat carrying six men was seen at the approach to the marsh on the east bank of the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 595178, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

22. At 0825 hours on 13 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and four dump trucks was seen strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 373698, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

23. At 0830 hours on 13 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and six dump trucks was seen raising the level of an embankment at co-ordinates 405563, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

24. At 0835 hours on 13 March 1990, four dump trucks were seen transporting earth from the rear, in the form of a mound of earth 3 metres high and 5 metres long, to co-ordinates 387589, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

25. At 0930 hours on 13 March 1990, a hoist was seen lowering three semi-circular concrete sections for shelters at co-ordinates 431532, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

26. At 1040 hours on 13 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and a roller was seen repairing an embankment at co-ordinates 278694, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

27. At 1030 hours on 14 March 1990, the Iranians were observed extending by 15 metres, to a total length of 40 metres, the communications trench at co-ordinates 237023, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units, in a direction perpendicular to the front west of the Doveirij river.

28. At 1600 hours on 14 March 1990, an Iranian boat carrying two Iranians was seen leaving one marsh and entering the other, at co-ordinates 658157, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

29. At 1640 hours on 14 March 1990, nine Iranians were seen fortifying a guard post with sandbags at co-ordinates 551256, 1,200 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

30. At 0810 hours on 14 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and a dump truck was seen repairing the embankment at co-ordinates 277696, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

31. At 1600 hours on 14 March 1990, an engineering unit consisting of an excavator and eight dump trucks was seen repairing the road at co-ordinates 233720.

32. At 1550 hours on 14 March 1990, 10 Iranians dug a 20-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 973127, 2,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

33. Between 1400 hours on 14 March and 1800 hours on 15 March 1990, a Poclain excavator was observed digging and extending, to a total length of 1,950 metres, a slit trench from co-ordinates 360978 to co-ordinates 377973, east of the Ayn al-Khush - Dehloran main road, 7,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

34. At 1300 hours on 15 March 1990, the sound of the firing of an estimated 15 to 20 rounds in the direction of our units was heard from the Iranian positions at co-ordinates 5157, 800 metres from our II Army Corps units.

35. At 1445 hours on 15 March 1990, 10 Iranians with stakes and barbed wire extended by 150 metres the barricade in no man's land at co-ordinates 564965, 150 metres from our II Army Corps units.

36. At 1100 hours on 15 March 1990, the Iranians were observed building two guard posts of mud to the rear of the east bank of the Doveirij river at co-ordinates 408853 and 396875, 1,200 to 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

37. At 0700 hours on 15 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and nine dump trucks was seen strengthening the road at co-ordinates 515395, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

38. At 0700 hours on 15 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of seven dump trucks was seen unloading earth on the road at co-ordinates 616169, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

39. At 0730 hours on 15 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of eight dump trucks was seen unloading earth at co-ordinates 628165, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

40. At 1600 hours on 15 March 1990, an Iranian excavator was seen operating at co-ordinates 569198, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

41. At 0830 hours on 15 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of five dump trucks was seen transporting earth from the Iranian rear to the embankment at co-ordinates 279693, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

42. At 1100 hours on 15 March 1990, 11 trucks loaded with concrete sections (each truck carrying seven sections) with a hoist and a Land Cruiser was seen at co-ordinates 414553; at 1605 hours, they were unloaded at the same above-mentioned co-ordinates, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

43. At 0800 hours on 16 March 1990, 24 soldiers were seen at the Khaluzah sluice building a shelter and pitching a tent at co-ordinates 961492, 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

44. At 1100 hours on 16 March 1990, 10 Iranians set up a 100-metre-long vertical concertina wire barricade inside no man's land at co-ordinates 566955, 300 metres from our II Army Corps units.

45. At 1600 hours on 16 March 1990, three Iranians manned a formerly unmanned post in front of the village of Kazin at co-ordinates 587463, 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

46. At 0730 hours on 16 March 1990, three dump trucks unloaded their cargoes over 200 metres on the new spit in no man's land at co-ordinates 921965, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

47. Between 0700 and 1300 hours on 16 March 1990, a Poclain excavator was observed extending, by 400 metres, to a total length of 2,350 metres, the slit trench east of the Ayn al-Khush - Dehloran main road from co-ordinates 360978 to co-ordinates 377973, 7,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

48. Between 1140 and 1730 hours on 16 March 1990, a Poclain excavator was observed digging a 300-metre-long slit trench opposite the front north of Ayn Karzan and east of the Kaddar area at co-ordinates 267071, 7,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

49. At 0700 hours on 16 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and three dump trucks was seen strengthening the embankment at co-ordinates 549215, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

50. At 0935 hours on 16 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader and four dump trucks was seen strengthening the embankment at co-ordinates 308594, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

51. At 1030 hours on 16 March 1990, a bulldozer was seen repairing the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 275696, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

52. At 0930 hours on 17 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader, an excavator and five dump trucks was seen, the trucks transporting gravel from the rear to the south (Yusuf Hayy), while the grader and the excavator levelled the road, at co-ordinates 852819, 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

53. At 0850 hours on 17 March 1990, the Iranians constructed a post in front of monitoring post No. 18 at co-ordinates 948788, 500 metres from the III Army Corps.

54. At 1000 hours on 17 March 1990, during the meeting of the international observers in the Al-Jami' area at co-ordinates 990743, the Iranians fired two shots from a medium-range machine-gun from behind the first Iranian embankment in the Shalhah area, the shots falling 50 metres to the rear of our units' forward embankment at co-ordinates 9873. There were no casualties and the shots were heard by the international observers.

55. Between 0700 and 1500 hours on 17 March 1990, a Poclain excavator was seen extending by 550 metres the slit trench parallel to the front north of Rakkas at co-ordinates 377973 to co-ordinates 390973, 7,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units, so that the total length of the trench was 2,900 metres.

56. Between 0910 and 1230 hours on 17 March 1990, a Poclain excavator was seen extending by 200 metres, to a total length of 500 metres, the slit trench parallel to the front east of Kaddar, at co-ordinates 272071, 7,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

57. At 0700 hours on 17 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a roller and 10 dump trucks was seen strengthening the road at co-ordinates 617169, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

58. At 0730 hours on 17 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and nine dump trucks was seen strengthening a road at co-ordinates 511389, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

59. At 0730 hours on 17 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and nine dump trucks was seen strengthening a road at co-ordinates 493338, 650 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

60. At 1610 hours on 17 March 1990, four Iranians were seen building a weapons position of sandbags at co-ordinates 519404, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units. It was not possible to determine the type of weapons to be used in it.

61. At 1645 hours on 17 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of nine dump trucks, an excavator and a bulldozer was seen strengthening a road at co-ordinates 511389, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

62. At 0730 hours on 17 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and seven dump trucks was seen raising the level of an embankment at co-ordinates 276697, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

63. At 1025 hours on 17 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was seen levelling an earthen rampart at co-ordinates 307602, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

64. At 1925 hours on 17 March 1990, a column consisting of 11 trucks was seen on the road parallel to the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 402568, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

65. At 2030 hours on 17 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of 15 dump trucks was seen operating at co-ordinates 385588, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

66. At 2150 hours on the night of 17/18 March 1990, an Iranian Poclain excavator was seen overtopping an old road in no man's land at co-ordinates 943812, 400 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

67. At 0900 hours on 18 March 1990, a Poclain excavator and a dump truck were seen strengthening the spit connecting the Iranian post with the Iranian rampart at co-ordinates 924887, 1,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

68. At 1000 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and four dump trucks was seen unloading their cargoes onto the new spit extending from the Iranian rampart to the flooded area at co-ordinates 921965, 1,600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

69. At 1500 hours on 18 March 1990, the Iranians built a roofed shelter, which they manned with Iranian armed forces personnel, at co-ordinates 142721, 600 metres from our II Army Corps units.

70. Between 0930 and 1300 hours on 18 March 1990, a Poclain excavator was observed extending by 400 metres, to a total length of 900 metres, the slit trench parallel to the front east of Kaddar at co-ordinates 276071, 7,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

71. Between 1300 and 1720 hours on 18 March 1990, a Poclain excavator was observed extending by 200 metres, to a total length of 1,100 metres, the trench parallel to the front east of Kaddar at co-ordinates 278071, 7,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

72. At 1600 hours on 18 March 1990, the Iranians built a 1-metre-high observation post of sandbags at co-ordinates 519413, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

73. At 1600 hours on 18 March 1990, an excavator and a hoist were seen digging positions and unloading semi-circular concrete sections at co-ordinates 568199 and 568198, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

74. At 0810 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and three dump trucks was seen strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 276197, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

75. At 0835 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and three dump trucks was seen strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 281691, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

76. At 0900 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was seen strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 412557, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

77. At 1000 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators and five dump trucks was seen strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 410558, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

78. At 1000 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was seen strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 308592, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

79. At 1605 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three excavators, a bulldozer and three dump trucks was seen strengthening an Iranian embankment and making a 50-metre opening in the embankment at co-ordinates 403565, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

80. At 1700 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian boat was seen in the flooded area in no man's land carrying four men, two of them wearing diving suits. They set up barbed wire in front of and around the Iranian monitoring post at co-ordinates 924887 and continued working for an hour, after which they returned by boat to the Iranian rampart, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

81. Between 1545 and 1635 hours on 18 March 1990, an Iranian truck was seen coming from the Iranian rear and carrying five men. It stopped on the southern spit of the Curve area at co-ordinates 582721, 1,300 metres from our VI Army Corps units. Iron sections and a border telescope were unloaded from the truck.

82. At 0900 hours on 19 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader, an excavator and five dump trucks loaded with gravel was seen levelling and paving the road south of Yusuf Hayy at co-ordinates 856816, 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units. The length of road improved was 50 metres.

83. At 1200 hours on 19 March 1990, 20 Iranians built up the shelter that was dug on 10 March 1990 at co-ordinates 612403, 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

84. At 0730 hours on 19 March 1990, the Iranians drove a Poclain excavator into no man's land in order to remove a part of the old road at co-ordinates 943812, 400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

85. At 0900 hours on 19 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and four dump trucks was seen strengthening the Iranian spit extending into no man's land at co-ordinates 923971, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

86. At 0900 hours on 19 March 1990, the Iranians completed the erection of a 6-metre-high Iranian tower at co-ordinates 582721, 1,300 metres from our VI Army Corps units. Between 0810 and 1030 hours on the same day, 10 Iranians erected the base of the cabin at the top of the tower, and, at 1140 hours the truck withdrew to the Iranian rear.

87. At 0700 hours on 19 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators and 12 dump trucks was seen strengthening a road at co-ordinates 514380, 1,400 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

88. At 0700 hours on 19 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and 10 dump trucks was seen building an embankment at co-ordinates 684148, 950 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

89. At 0750 hours on 19 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and six dump trucks was seen strengthening a road at co-ordinates 547222, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

90. At 0900 hours on 19 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and a hoist was seen digging a new trench at co-ordinates 598199, 850 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

91. At 0900 hours on 19 March 1990, the Iranians built an observation post at co-ordinates 519412, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

92. At 1400 hours on 19 March 1990, the Iranians built an observation post at co-ordinates 519413, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

93. At 1610 hours on 19 March 1990, five trucks and a hoist were seen carrying 13 concrete shelters, some of them triangular in shape, and unloading them north of Khosrowabad at co-ordinates 518405, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

94. At 1615 hours on 19 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and a roller was seen building a road at co-ordinates 541291, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

95. At 0805 hours on 19 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller and three dump trucks was seen repairing an embankment at co-ordinates 276695, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

96. At 1030 hours on 19 March 1990, the Iranians constructed a 120-metre-long earthen embankment behind the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 424544, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

97. At 1100 hours on 20 March 1990, the Iranians finished linking the two spits by a rampart, so that the two spits then formed a curve, at co-ordinates 924971 and 926968, 2,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

98. At 0710 hours on 20 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader and six dump trucks was seen building an embankment at co-ordinates 686147, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

99. At 0800 hours on 20 March 1990, an excavator and a hoist loaded on a truck were seen digging positions and setting up concrete shelters at co-ordinates 569198, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

100. At 1030 hours on 20 March 1990, the Iranians built a 1- to 1.5-metre-high observation post of sandbags on a 25- to 30-metre-high water tank at co-ordinates 517404, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

101. At 1120 hours on 20 March 1990, the Iranians built an observation post of sandbags at co-ordinates 519404, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

102. At 1630 hours on 20 March 1990, the Iranians built an observation post and a firing position of blocks at co-ordinates 518421, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

103. At 0815 hours on 20 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller and four dump trucks was seen repairing the forward embankment at co-ordinates 275696, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

104. At 0950 hours on 20 March 1990, an excavator and a dump truck were seen extending the embankment opposite the Abadan refineries, making the aperture 70 metres wide, at co-ordinates 403565, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

105. At 0910 hours on 20 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and two dump trucks was seen transporting earth to fill in

and pave the embankment in the area and to fill in the cavities and marshes, so that the total width of the opening was 5 metres at co-ordinates 412556, south of the Abadan refineries, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

106. At 1030 hours on 20 March 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of 10 dump trucks was seen strengthening the embankment at co-ordinates 384588, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps units opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

107. 11 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-165 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

108. 12 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 25-170 centimetres.

109. 13 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 35-165 centimetres.

110. 14 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 25-165 centimetres.

111. 15 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 25-165 centimetres.

112. 16 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 55-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 25-170 centimetres.

113. 17 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 55-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 25-170 centimetres.

114. 18 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 20-165 centimetres.

115. 19 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 20-165 centimetres.

116. 20 March 1990:

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-160 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 20-165 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21210
27 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 27 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the invasion of our national radio territory by United States transmissions initiated at 0145 hours on 27 March 1990.

I request you to have this document circulated to all members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

At 0145 hours on 27 March, the United States Government initiated the announced testing of a Spanish-language television service directed exclusively at Cuba by the usurpation of a national broadcasting channel used by the Cuban station Tele Rebelde.

This new act of United States aggression, which comes in addition to the counterrevolutionary radio programmes transmitted by Voice of America, constitutes a gross violation of our national sovereignty and of international law, in particular the Nairobi Convention of 1982 and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, to which Cuba and the United States are signatories.

As we warned the President of the United Nations Security Council on 17 January 1990, Cuba, in exercise of its legitimate right to repel any action that infringes on its sovereignty, intercepted the United States television signals 10 minutes after their commencement and will, in the future, block any new forcible attempt to occupy our broadcasting spectrum. To each United States illegal action there will, as always, be a firm and balanced response from the Cuban Government and people.

The commencement of the United States transmissions occurs at a time when the Bush Administration, encouraged by the changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe, the outcome of the elections in Nicaragua and the Pyrrhic victory obtained in Panama, at the cost of the massacre of thousands of its nationals, is embarking on a daily more aggressive and hostile course against the Cuban revolution. It is unquestionable, moreover, that the said transmissions form part of an action of wider scope and that the United States is, in actuality, seeking to create the conditions for unleashing military aggression.

The international community, the United Nations specialized agencies and responsible Governments should take decisive action to halt the United States broadcasting aggression against Cuba and avoid a worsening of this situation, which might undermine peace and security in the region.

While reiterating the irrevocable decision of the Cuban people and Government to resist and repel this new aggression of imperialism in the broadcasting sphere, and in any others, and to defend, at whatever price is necessary, our national sovereignty and independence, Cuba holds the United States Government responsible for all the consequences that may derive from its arrogant policy that violates international law and norms.

Havana,

27 March 1990

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21210/Corr.1
29 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 27 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Corrigendum

Annex, second paragraph, should read:

This new act of United States aggression, which comes in addition to the counterrevolutionary radio programmes transmitted by the Voice of America, constitutes a gross violation of our national sovereignty and of international law, in particular, the 1982 Nairobi Convention of the International Telecommunication Union to which Cuba and the United States are signatories.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/181
S/21211
27 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters concerning Israeli practices in Lebanese territory, I would inform you that Israel has recently built a road in the Chabaa region at a distance ranging between 2 and 5 kilometres from the international frontier. The road is 12 kilometres long and is built on territory seized in April 1989. The Israelis are now implanting posts in preparation for fencing off the region within the road area, so that it appears that a replanning of the frontier is afoot that will lead to the annexation to Israel of approximately 40 square kilometres of Lebanese territory.

The new Israeli aggression is part of a series of gradual annexation measures that Israel began years ago. It reveals Israeli ambitions regarding Lebanese territory and constitutes a blatant attack on the sovereignty and territory of Lebanon and a violation of international pacts and treaties.

At the same time, the measures of territorial annexation and population expulsion carried out by Israel in the Chabaa region have led to the displacement of hundreds of families and deprived them of their property and livelihood from agricultural and animal produce, placing these Lebanese in a tragic situation both economically and socially.

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* A/45/50.

The Lebanese Government requests your prompt intervention, the use of your good offices to put pressure on Israel to halt the policy of annexation and alteration of the nature of the territory in the frontier region and action to enable the Lebanese displaced from their farms to return to them.

I request you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/932
S/21212
27 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 27 March 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 March 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 23 March 1990 addressed to the President of the European Parliament by His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its appendix were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Özer KORAY
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

Letter dated 23 March 1990 from Mr. Kenan Atakol addressed to the President of the European Parliament

The resolution on Cyprus adopted by the European Parliament goes against both the letter and the spirit of Security Council resolution 649 (1990) adopted unanimously on 12 March 1990. The European Parliament's resolution is flawed with a great number of errors, is grossly biased and, for this reason, makes it harder for the two Cypriot parties to enter into meaningful negotiations. In this respect, the resolution is counterproductive and worse than useless. It is unfortunate that the European Parliament finds itself bound to a tendentious resolution, which obstructs the United Nations Secretary-General's good offices mission and brings no credit to this legislative body.

In the first preambular paragraph, the resolution asserts that Cyprus has been illegally divided for the last 15 years. In fact, Cyprus has been divided since 1963 when the Greek Cypriots, through the use of force, threw the Turkish Cypriots out of the bi-communal partnership State and thereby took the fateful step that has created the Cyprus problem, which has been with us for over 26 years. The United Nations peace-keeping force was dispatched to Cyprus in 1964 to save the lives of the Turkish Cypriots from the Greek Cypriot gunmen operating with the connivance and support of the Greek Cypriot administration. The division of Cyprus was, by then, already an established fact.

In the sixth preambular paragraph, reference is made to the efforts of the "Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene negotiations between the President of Cyprus, Mr. George Vassiliou, and Mr. Rauf Denktaş". This is incorrect: the Secretary-General's efforts are aimed at convening negotiations between Mr. Vassiliou, the leader of the Greek Cypriots, and his counterpart Mr. Denktaş, the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, on a footing of absolute equality. To pretend that Mr. Vassiliou is President of Cyprus is incorrect because he represents only the Greek Cypriots. There has been no legal "President of Cyprus" since the Greek Cypriots tore up the Cyprus Constitution of 1960 during the fateful events of 1963 and 1964. That Constitution provided for the executive power in Cyprus to be exercised by the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots acting conjointly.

In the seventh preambular paragraph, reference is made to the "positive negotiating stance" taken by Mr. Vassiliou. This is not so. Mr. Vassiliou came to New York with no proposals of his own. He refused to reciprocate or even acknowledge the many written proposals that President Denktaş a/ submitted. When negotiations got stalled over the attempts of Mr. Vassiliou to insist on terminology that might imply that the position of the Turkish Cypriots was inferior

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a/ Mr. Denktaş resigned as President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on 15 March 1990. Presidential elections will take place on 22 April 1990.

to that of the Greek Cypriots, he made no attempt to overcome the difficulty and rejected President Denktaş' proposals to put the matter aside and proceed to other points on the agenda.

In the eighth preambular paragraph, the resolution condemns "the actions of Mr. Denktaş to attempt to alter the Secretary-General's mandate". On the contrary, President Denktaş supports the Secretary-General's mission of good offices, considers that direct negotiations between the two Cypriot sides under the auspices of the Secretary-General is the only way to reach a solution and has always been for maintaining the Secretary-General's mandate intact.

In the ninth preambular paragraph, the assertion of the resolution is contrary to the facts because the Greek Cypriot provocateurs who were arrested for illegally entering the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus were arrested by the TRNC police and not by the Turkish forces. Furthermore, the Turkish forces in Cyprus are not occupation forces. They arrived in Cyprus under treaty obligations. It was through this intervention that the attempt to annex Cyprus to Greece was thwarted and the Turkish Cypriots saved from liquidation at the hands of the Greek Cypriots whose "President" at the time was the notorious killer Nicos Sampson.

In the tenth preambular paragraph, the resolution pretends that "the vast majority of Turkish Cypriots deplore" Mr. Denktaş' negotiating position. Given that Mr. Denktaş has been the democratically elected leader of the Turkish Cypriots, such an assertion is impossible to make. In any case, the Turkish Cypriots will pronounce themselves on this subject, once again, on 22 April 1990. It is inadmissible for the European Parliament to anticipate the result of this election and conclude that Mr. Denktaş does not have the support of his people.

In paragraph 2, the Turkish Government is urged to be co-operative. It should be made very clear that the solution to the Cyprus question will be arrived at through direct negotiations exclusively between the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots. As one of the guarantor Powers, Turkey supports the negotiations, but is not involved in this process.

Paragraph 3 refers to supporting progressive Turkish Cypriot community leaders. This is bizarre, given the fact that the TRNC is a pluralistic, democratic State where the people of that country are the sole judges about who is going to speak for them. It is extraordinary that a legislative body like the European Parliament should adopt a resolution that would seek out alternative leaders in the TRNC and thereby subvert the democratic process of that country.

Paragraph 4 peremptorily demands "the release of the young people illegally imprisoned by the Turkish occupation forces". These "young people" entered the territory of the TRNC illegally and after being arrested were tried in a properly constituted court where they were convicted for breaking the laws of the land. They will be released when they have served their sentence. Their imprisonment has nothing to do with Turkish forces. In fact, they have been arrested, tried and convicted by organs of the TRNC that have performed their duty in accordance with the legislation of this country. Furthermore, it is highly improper for

legislative bodies, even if they happen to be the European Parliament, to arrogate to themselves the right to order the judicial organs of another State to release convicted criminals or to pass superficial judgement about the legality of the action of these judicial organs.

The last paragraph calls on Foreign Ministers to report on their actions to promote a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

As stated in paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 649, a solution in Cyprus has to be "mutually acceptable" and must be reached "freely" through the two sides co-operating with the Secretary-General "on an equal footing". The attempt of the European Parliament to involve the Foreign Ministers of the 12 member countries in Cyprus renders a complex question even more intractable. By adopting an unbalanced resolution, the European Parliament gives comfort and support to the disinformation campaign being conducted by the Greek Cypriots against the Turkish Cypriots. This violates the letter and the spirit of paragraph 5 of resolution 649, which "calls on the parties concerned to refrain from any action that would aggravate the situation".

The Greek Cypriots would do well to stop the political and economic warfare they are waging against the Turkish Cypriots so that a climate of reconciliation and mutual confidence can be restored as a first essential step in the process of building a federation in Cyprus. By providing the Greek Cypriots with a new tool for their propaganda campaign, the European Parliament has set back the efforts of all those who are working for a just and lasting Cyprus solution.

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and Defence